g There Were Camp Horrors at Montauk, Says Gen. Wheeler, the Commander of the Camp Was Responsible—He Praises the Work of the Staff Departments and Says There Were Supplies Sufficient for an Army of 40,000 or 50,000 Men-Gen. Boynton Says the Supplies at Camp Themas Were Abundant and That No Army in the World Was Ever Fed as the Present Army Had Been-More Food Was Left Over Than the Army of the Cumberland Had to Ent During the Siege of Chattanouga - Medical Supplies Abundant.

WASSINGTON, Oct. 5.-Proceedings before the War Investigating Commission to-day were largely a repetition of those of yestorday, a thoroughgoing defence of the management of the war with Spain, so far as it came under the notice of the witnesses. These were Major-Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Brig.-Gen. Henry V. Bornton, who has been at Camp Thomas, Chickamanga Park, since April last. The men are of the same type, intense, active, enthusiastic, strictly military by inclination and training. and their physical resemblance is as marked as their mental characteristics. They went through the civil war on opposite sides, and the radical difference between the experiences of the men in that conflict and those of the United States in the war with Spain eropped

out almost involuntarily, if not unconsciously, in their testimony. Gen. Wheeler went over the list of charges of incompe-tance and neglect and of cruel treatment of soldlers at Camp Wikoff, exploding most of them, especially those of medical men, whose assertions regarding the water supply and prophecies of fever epidemie were shown to be entirely baseless and false. As on Tuesday, the General admitted instances of individual suffering and ill treatment, so infrequent as to be amost unique. One case had been referred to the authorities at Washington, for the preferring charges against the offender He commended the staff departments for their labors, and said that so far as he had observed ther worked faithfully and well to discharge their duties. He had no criticism of the people who had made the charges which brought the commission into existence, asserting that they were actuated by the highest and best motives and acted out of sincere love for the soldiers. Gen. Boynton's testimony related only to

Camp Thomas. Its location, Chickamauga Park, he asserted, was one of the most health ful mountain localities in the country, and the water supply, about which so much has been said, was pure and abundant almost beyond calculation. It had been condemned by regimental surgeons and other subordinate officers without examination, and for no other reason than that sickness broke out in their commands. Typhoid fever was brought into the camp, but at the worst stage of the disease the sich list did not equal that of the regular army in barracks. None of the regulars who had been in camp at Chickamauga, either this year or in prior years, had ever been sick. The record of the worst hospital camp, according to the sick-ness there, showed that of about 2,500 patients, thirty-three had died; there was a total of 267 typhold fever cases.

The General said the officers of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical divisions worked day and night, and he accorded them unstinted praise. The Commissary was some-thing beyond his dreams even; no army was ever fed like the present army had been. As much food was wasted in one day or left over in Camp Thomas as the army of the Cumberland had to eat during the whole of the siege of Chattanooga. If any delay occurred in transporta-tion it was due to the difficulty of assembling cars enough of the kind desired to carry the troops. They travelled in parlor and sleeping eaches. Medical supplies, save for about ten days after the volunteers began to assemble at Camp Thomas, were provided in such quantitles that the immense storehouse erected for hem was not sufficient to contain them; and they were of such variety as to dazzle a veteran of the civil war. Gen. Boynton will continue his statement to-morrow and be followed by

The review of the charges formulated by the New York World, which was interrupted by adjournment yesterday, was continued, Gov Beaver reading from it of date Aug. 27: "The World published a list of camp horrors, showing the lack of proper food, &c., and the Red Cross sent a carload of luxuries to sick in hosmitals and company tents.

"If there were any 'camp horrors,'" said the witness, "the commander of the camp was re sponsible, for he had authority to get all that was necessary for the comfort of the men. I do not believe there was any lack of food. The surgeons had a fund of 60 cents a day per man in the hospitals for the purchase of articles for the sick not included in the rations. Besides, there were the purchases I made, which were mentioned yesterday. And then there was the money sent by friends and sympathizers to me directly, amounting to more than \$5,000 should say. This I returned to the senders and suggested that it be sent to the organizations engaged in providing luxuries to the soldiers, and the ladies, like Miss Helen Gould, who were engaged in caring for and aiding the

soldiers." The World statement continued: "Men were erdered to double up and sleep four in a tent to make room for new arrivals."

"That is true," said Gen. Wheeler. "The regulations fix four as the number of men to compy a wall tent, and the order caused no suffering or distress."

Several members of the commission united in declaring that their experience had been that fourmen slept in a tent and that this did not crowd them

Gen. Wheeler, referring to the statement credited to him by Capt. Higgins, Chief Signal Officer, that Commissary-General Egan had overruled his (Wheeler's) requisition for special articles of food, said it was due to a misunderstanding at Washington. It caused a delay of two days in getting the supplies de

The case of the death of Hugh Parrett of the Eighth Infantry was discussed at length. It was charged that coming to Camp Wikoff from Mobile sick he was not put into the hospital, and was found dead next morning in his tent. His death was charged to neglect and brutality by Dr. Tabor. Gen. Wheeler said the case had Beach, inspector, to make a report, which was

been reported to him, and he ordered Major done. This was followed by further newspaper charges, and another investigation was made by Major Beach, the report of which was sent to Washington. "I found," said Gen. Wheeler, "that Dr

Tabor was sometimes rough with his men, but his attention to his command in Cuba was such as to earn for him the devotion and resard of the men. We were confronted with a jetition from the men for the doctor's continuance in the regular service as a reward for his devotion and efficiency. It was a mistake that the man was not sent to the hospital. A mistake on the part of the surgeon of judgment and not intentional brutality. The surgeons themselves were often sick and irritable in consequence of illness. This was so noticeable that on one occasion I spoke to them about it." Regarding the statement that men fell in the company streets from weakness. Gen. Wheeler said that it was true. "I saw that they were weak, and could sympathize with them, for I had been in the same condition myself. The men had seen in the same condition myself. The men had seen in the same condition myself. The men had a long distance to walk from the transports to their quariers; they had to go slow and take some occasional rest. Their sondition was due to the maisria in their systems, and not because of lack of food or attention. The campaign in Cuba was one of inscion, and after the surrender of Santiago the men could not exercise for weakness. I marched my command five miles one day, and cany of the men had to drop out on the way, but were with the command at night."

The statements of Surgeon Nicholas Sann and Dr. Cyrus Edson, reported on Aug. 28 and 30, that are proposed to the property of the property of the statements of typhoid would certainly Regarding the statement that men fell in the

WAR CRITICS ANSWERED. break out by Sept. 10, were traversed by Gen.

break out by Sept. 10. were traversed by Geory Wheeler. Against them he put the statements of the surgeons of his command that the conditions were by no means favorable to an outbreak of typhoid fever.

Gov. Beaver—Whose prediction proved true—those of Drs. Senn and Edson or the physicians who advised you?

Gen. Wheeler—Those who were in the camp. Dr. Connor—Was the increase of typhoid, considering the conditions, as great as you had expected?

Gen. Wheeler—It was less.

Regarding the assertions about the quality of the water supply. Gen. Wheeler said it was frequently examined and pronounced by the surgeons and by Dr. Smart, the highest authority in the United States, to be pure.

"Throughout the campaign," said Gen, Wheeler, "soldlers and officers conducted themselves in a praiseworthy manner, and it is most painful to me that such glorious conduct should be prejudiced before the country by efforts to create the impression that they complained of their treatment or experience, when they did not.

Gen. Wheeler paid a compliment to the fidelpinined of their treatment or experience, when they did not."

Gen, Wheeler paid a compliment to the fidel-ity and faithfulness of the surgical corps, There was a lack of surgeons at first, and offi-cers of companies were compelled to hunt up surgeons to send their sick to hospital. "That was their duty, and an officer has no higher to perform," he said.

surgeons to send their sick to hospital. "That was their duty, and an officer has no higher to perform," he said.

The fact that a filter was provided by Gen. Wheeler on Aug. 31, a month after the camp had been located, drew out the explanation that it was out of abundant precaution on the part of the engineers; that the water supply was failing, and that in such a case there was failing, and that in such a case there was failing, and that in such a case there was failing, and that in such a case there was failing, and that in such a case there was canger of contamination.

"Then," said Gov. Beaver, "it was not to meet a condition that already existed, but a possible contingency?"

"Exactly so," answered Gen, Wheeler.

"There was quite a controversy as to its necessity. I remember. Col. Forwood, chief medical officer, protested that it was absolutely unnecessary. But when I asked for it and the Secretary of War approved the request he said that if it saved the life of but one man it would be well paid for."

It was for the same reason that the condensing vessel Iris was sent to the camp. It was never used, but the General wanted to be sure that nothing was left undone to protect the water supply.

A fact brought to the attention of the commission was that on Aug, 31 the pumps broke down and the water supply was cut off.

"That was true," said the General. "A break stopped the pumps about a day, the result being that water had to be carried half a mile. I've seen soldiers carry water three or four miles. There was no suffering caused by the break."

Much time was given to the charges made by Dr. W. Gilman Thompson of Bellevue Hospital, that the disinfectant system of the camp was a farre, that the water supply was a well sunk

Much time was given to the charges made by Dr. W. Gilman Thompson of Bellevue Hospital, that the disinfectant system of the camp was a farce, that the water supply was a well sunk within a rod of a pest pond, that there was a lack of sheets for typhoid fever patients, and that patients were being received by New York hospitals who had not been in the camp hospital, and by Dr. Benjamin, bacteriologist, gynecologist, and obstetrician, that the conditions of the camp were responsible for the prevalence and persistence of the disease (not specified).

ditions of the camp were responsible for the prevalence and persistence of the disease (not specified).

The pest pond of Dr. Thompson, Gen. Wheeler said, was 400 yards from the well and fresh water pond, and it was the opinion of the surgeon that it would take a year for any detrimental matter from the pond to reach the well, if at all. As to the New York hospitals roceiving several natients who had not been in the camp hospitals, Gen. Wheeler said that was doubtless true; that of the thousands in camp, most all of whom were affected with malaria, many of them probably were taken down after leaving the camp.

"Isn't there such a disease as walking typhoid, General?" asked Gov. Beaver.

"I don't know," Wheeler replied.

"Oh, ves," interjected Dr. Connor.

"I want to say," said Gen. Wilson, "that two officers of my own corps (Engineer) are now in bed with typhoid, the worst phase of which they, passed through without being aware of it."

The statement credited to Mrs. Hugo Long on the oceasion of President McKinley's visit to Camp Wikoff. Sept. 3, that soldiers in a half-dying condition were being sont from the camp in order to get rid of them. Gen. Wheeler said he did not hear, alithough he saw the lady talking to the President. "She is the wife of a physician of note," he said, "a sympathetic woman, working with and for the soldiers, and she was greatly moved by what she saw. There is no doubt that soldiers were sent from camp who had fever on the way home, but they were generally sent at the urgent solleitation of friends and against the judgment of surgeons. I gave orders that great care should be exercised in sending men home.

Gov. Beaver read the philipple by the Rev. R. Heber Newton against the management and condition of Camp Wikoff, and the criticism that its location had not been selected by the Secretary of War prior to the departure of the Guban expedition, with the comment that "he seems to have intimate knowledge of all that is going on." Gov. Beaver said it was difficult to ask a question about s

energy, he said.

Gov. Beaver—Do you think, in view of these things, that it would have been advisable or desirable for the Secretary of War to have turned his attention to the erection of a camp or the returning army; would not sensi scople have laughed at him at that time if

and gone about it?
Gen. Wheeler—I think so.
Dr. Connor asked if it had been foreseen that he campaign in Cuba would last less than hirty days.
Gen. Wheeler—No! We went there expect ing to be gone a year or two. Before we left Gen. Miles called the officers together and told us that we would be there for one or two years. Dr. Connor-Was it not the expectation that from 25 to 40 per cent, of the soldiers within these months, would become victims of the

three months would become victims of the yellow fever?
Gen. Wheeler—It was thought that the army would go through the yellow fever. The officers were told that fully 90 per cent. of the soldiers would be affected, and quite a percentage of those would die and be buried in Cube.

Gov. Woodbury—Were any charges preferred r courts-martial held for cruelty or neglect of or courts-martial held for crueity or neglect of soldiers?
Gen. Wheeler—Not to my knowledge, al-though investigations were made to determine whether or not there should be. Capt. Howell—Why was not Surgeon Tabor

Capt. Howell—Why was not Surgeon Tabor court-martialed?
Gen. Wheeler—I do not know. I did not think it necessary for me to take any action in the matter, as the order for the second investigation made by Major Beach had come from Washington.

gation made by Major Beach had come from Washington.
Capt. Howell—The order that you spoke of for the purchase of supplies in addition to the articles comprised in the regular rations, was it issued on your suggestion or volunteered by the authorities in Washington?
Gen. Wheeler—There was no order issued; but the President and Secretary of War both told me to do anything for the care and comfort of the soldiers without regard to the expense. It was under this verbai instruction that I made the purchase referred to.
Capt. Howell—Was there any obstacle or delay in sending the supplies?
Gen. Wheeler—No; they were always promptly furnished.

Gen. Wheeler—No; they were always prompty furnished.
Gen. Wheeler furnished the commission with a list of camp supplies and equipage furnished at Camp Wikoff, which, he sald, was sufficient for an army of 40,000 or 50,000 men.
Gen. Wilson—The charge has been made that surgeons at Camp Wikoff were drunk while on duty. Did you see or hear of any such case?
Gen. Wheeler—One. A civilian told me that a surgeon, whose name he gave, was under the influence of liquor. I referred the matter at once to Col. Forwood, who told me he had heard the same thing. The officer was at once relieved from duty.

once to Col. Forwood, who told me he had hearthe same thing. The officer was at once relieved from duty.

Capt. Howell—Was anything done with him?
Gen. Wheeler—I undertook to find evidence upon which to prefer charges, but could get nothing that was satisfactory, and had to give it up. The officer was in the regular army, but, strangely enough, I can't remember his name, and cannot identify him by a search of the army register.

he army register.

In answer to a question by Gen. McCooklen. Wheeler said that 7,000 troops came to fontauk from Tampa.

Gen. McCook—Was their health good?
Gen. Wheeler—It was not. They all seemed obe affected with malaria and suffered from ever.

Gen. Wheeler—It was not. They all seemed to be affected with malaria and suffered from fever.

Dr. Connor—Was it expected prior to the surrender at Santiago that any considerable number of soldiers would return to the United States from Cuba sick?

Gen. Wheeler—It was our expectation that the sick would be cared for in Cuba.

Gen. Dodge asked the witness to state if he saw any evidence of neglect, inefficiency or incompetence in any of the staff divisions. It so, state in which one.

Gen. Wheeler, taking up first the medical division, said that from the Burgson-General down there was an intense effort made to promptly supply everything—doctors, nurses, and medical supplies—needed to care for the sick. "I was encouraged to exercise my own authority to secure anything lacking, and did use it to supply deficiencies. It elegraphed for nurses, and they came; some of these acted badly. There were seventeen male nurses in one body who came at a crisis, when we were in great extremity, and because they could not have at once the kind of quarters they desired, turned around and left us. The female nurses, however, put up with anything, desirous only of serving the sick soldiers and relieving their sufferings. The Quartermaster's Department promptly furnished us everything asked for and, indeed, everybody showed a wonderful zeal in trying to bring the campaign and the war to a successful issue."

Gov. Heaver—Was that zeal tempered with knowledge and efficiency?

Gen. Wheeler—So far as I saw it was.

Capt. Howell—How did the condition of our soldiers compare with that of the Spaniards?

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Gen. Wheeler—So far as I saw it was.

Capt. Howell—How did the condition of our soldiers compare with their men were very sick from the types of diseases from which our men suffered. In 1807

In concluding his testimony Gen. Wheeler spoke in terms of commendation of the people

whose statements had been subjected to in They acted." he said, "with the best in ention, and not to complain nor to criticise

"They acted." he said. "with the best intention, and not to complain nor to criticise. Many of them talked to me, and they had pointed cases of distress before them, as the basis of suggreations regarding deficiencies and the fear that the water supply would become impaired. They thought it their duty as citizens to call these matters to the attention of responsible authorities that they might be remedied. Had the water supply become infected it might have resulted in an epidemia and great loss of life. They were actuated by the highest and best impulses and acted out of love and affection for the soldiers."

Gov. Beaver—Did any of them make formal complaint to you?

Gen. Wheeler—Not that I can now recollect. I invited newspaper men and others to investigate the condition of the camp, and recall that the Governor of Rhode Island, who came to Montauk Point very much exercised over the reports he had heard, wrote me a letter after his return home, telling me how greatly relieved he was by a personal examination.

Gen. Wheeler was thanked by Gen. Dodge for the commission for his full and satisfactory statements, and excused from further attendance. The commission then took a recess.

GEN. BOYNTON CALLED.

ance. The commission then took a recess.

GEN. BOINTON CALLED.

The inquiry was resumed at 2 P. M., Gen.
Henry V. Boynton being on the stand. He was asked particularly as to conditions at Camp Thomas, Chickamanga Park, within the limits of which the camp was located. He had been there part of the time in command and part of the time in charge of the water supply. There had been, he said, about 54,000 volunteer troops in camp. Replying to Gov. Beaver's request to state what he knew regarding the charges that the selection of the park as a camp afte was a mistake, Gen. Boynton said that he had been familiar for nine years with the location, and that he and the other members of the Park Commission considered it one of the most healthful locations in the United States.

"We have our opinion upon the fact that for

of the most healthful locations in the United States.

"We base our opinion upon the fact that for seven years we have had a park force of 300 men at work, among whom there has never been a case of typhold and no deaths. The road contractor, who has worked a force of 2,300 men, says that in two years there was not a case of typhold fever among them and only seven deaths. Three of these were not from disease. The statistics of Catusa and Walker countries, in which the park is situated, comprising a total area of 675 square miles and a population of 18,000 to 20,000 for the census year 1810, show that there were twelve deaths from typhold fever and six from malaria. So that the region has been known as one of the most healthful mountain regions in the United States."

Gen. Boynton described the topographical

States."

Gen. Boynton described the topographical and geographical features of the park, and then spoke of the water supply. This comprised three sources—the Chickamauga River, C40 feet above the sea level and fed by mountain surfaces this veit artesian wells and first. prised three sources—the Chickamauga River, t40 feet above the sea level and fed by mountain springs, thirty-six artesian wells and five springs, of the latter Gen. Boynton said four were practically inexhaustible, and the fifth was abandoned when it began to fall off. The artesian water came from a source higher than the camp. The river furnished a minimum daily supply of 1,800,000 gallons, which was piped through the camps in ten miles of mains.

The river was the principal source of supply? Gov. Beaver asked.

"It was not our intention to have it so considered," replied Gen. Boynton, "although we considered it to be perfectly pure, and bacteriological examinations have so declared it. We added that to the springs and wells that there might be no doubt of a sufficient supply. The water was examined four times."

Gen. Boynton named the various springs with their capacity, including the famous Crayfish Springs, whose daily outflow is 37,000,000 gallons.

"Is there any danger of contamination in the river above the point at which you tapped it for the camp supply?"

"Not the slightest," was the emphatic response.

"It is a matter of common notoriety," said Gov. Beaver, "according to public report, that the Chickamauga River runs through much marshy ground."

"The Chickamauga, "said Gov, Beaver."

"The Chicksmauga River?" broke in Gen Boynton, incrediblously.

"Yes, the Chicksmanga," said Gov. Benver.
"Well," said Gen. Boynton, "I have beer familiar with that valley for nine years. Gen Dodge knows it, and Gen. McCook (appealing to them), and while I do not mean to say absolutely that there is no swamp ground there, do non that I never saw any of it and never hear do it."

hea d of it."

Gen. Boynton said that one examination was made by a Philadelphia firm that wanted to sell a filter, who said that the troops were drinking "liquid stone," and the only remedy was to use their filter.

"It was good, hard water," continued the winess, "such as is in use everywhere that I know of, from Columbus, O., south."

"It's the water," said Gov. Beaver, "that the papers say make the famous Kentucky trotters and racers."

"The papers have not been saying so recent-

"It's the water." said Gov. Beaver. "that the papers say make the famous Kentucky trotters and racers.

"The papers have not been saying so recently," said Gen. Boynton with a smile. "In quantity and quality," he continued. "the supply furnished at Camp Thomas was ample and fit for domestic use. In the later days of the camp, when sickness broke out in the regiments, surgeons and other subordinate officers, without examination or reason, except that sickness existed in their regiments, condemned our wells and had water brought in from outside springs. It was good water, but so, also, was the water they condemned without knowing anything about it. When a well was condemned we took off the pump handle and a guard was set about to prevent its use."

The manner of sinking the wells was explained by Gen. Boynton to show that they were absolutely impervious to surface drainage. They were sunk generally through eighty feet of solid rock, only eight of them being less than that depth.

To Capt, Howell Gen. Boynton said he and his fellow-Commissioners believed they got better water from the wells than from either the river or the springs, the water from both of which was identically the same, as shown by analysis and examination.

"Was the typhoid fever brought there from outside?" asked Capt. Howell?"

"Oh, yes," emphatically; "everybody knows; all the surgeons will testify that the fever was

outside?" asked Capt. Howell?"

"Oh. yes." emphatically: "everybody knows; all the surgeons will testify that the fever was brought in from the State camps."

The healthfulness of the location. Gen. Boynton said, "was further shown by the fact that every foot of the ground in the woods where the volunteers were camped was reached by the sun every sunny day."

Gov. Beaver inquired as to the details of the camp, the area occupied by a three battallon regiment, width of company streets, &c., to which Gen. Boynton said: "I am not up with these new tactics, and can't give you figures; but I can tell you that none of the camps were crowded."

Gen. Brooke, the witness said, selected the Gen. Brooke, the witness said, selected the site for each corps, division, and brigade, and that for each regiment was left to the several commanders. In some cases the sinks were only about twenty feet from the company kitchens. Many of the regiments burned the offal; the witness mention-d particularly the Fourteenth New York Regiment. Others had kitchen sinks.

kitchens. Many of the regiments burned the offal; the witness mentioned particularly the Fourteenth New York Regiment. Others had kitchen sinks.

"The general plan of disposing of the contents of kitchen sinks," Gen. Boynton said, was to haul into the woods and dump them there. This was in violation of specific orders; but it takes a pretty large force to police eleven square miles, and many of these abuses were not discovered at once."

The depth of sinks varied from 2 or 3 feet to 8 to 10, owing generally to the proximity of the surface to stone ledge. Later some of the commanders blasted their sinks into the rock. "Up to about the middle of July," said Gen. Boynton, replying to a direct question by Gov. Beaver as to the appearance of typhoid," the cases numbered about 2 in 1,000 and they then began to excite serious concern by the officers, especially by Gen. Brooke. At the date of Gen. Brooke's departure for Cuba, the sick rate was 4.1 in 1,000, which I am told is less than that of the regular army in barracks. The fever was not violent at any time, leading the physicians to believe that many of the cases were malarial only. The highest number of cases of typhoid fever at any one time in the camp was about 400 in a total of 56,000 men. I cannot give the total number of cases in the history of the camp."

The witness had the statistics of the hospital of the Second Division. Third Corps. These showed that from the date of its institution to that of its discontinuance—June 10 to Sept. 5—it had 2,462 patients. Si of whom died, and 276 had ryphoid fever. "And if there was any one hospital or all those in the camp which had the universal anti-benediction of influences of which I have spoken, that was the one."

The hospital organization of the camp and the method of disposing of offal of the institutions were gone into at length. Dr. John Van R. Hoff was chief medical officer. There were three division hospitals, the Letter Hospital and the Sternberg Hospital, the latter a model field hospital more recently esta

"Were the regulations with?"
"They were not. These canteens sold S72 carloads of beer."
Gen. Wilson-Not required by the regulations—merely authorized?
Gen. Boynton-Well, when Gen. Brooke was appealed to to put a step to them, he said he did not feel authorized, in view of the regulations to interfere.

did not feel authorized, in view of the regulations, to interfere.

Cant. Howell—How about whiskey?

Gen Boynton—An effort was made to stop
the sale of that, but the moonshiners down in
your country are pretty sharp.

Gen. McCook asked as to the health of the
regular troops.

Gen. Boynton—Oh, they had no sickness.

And they drank the water, just as I've drunk is
wherever I hit it, river, spring and wal, since
last April, and I've not become particularly
emaclated. None of the regulars who have
been in camp there have ever been sick.

The witness eulogized the service of the officers in charge of the several departments on
the field.

"The Commissary Department." he said.

the field.
"The Commissary Department," he said.
"was beyond anything I ever dreamed of. To
begin with there was a bakery that had a capacity of an H-cunce loaf for every man in the
camp-56,000 at one time. There was no lack

of rations. And I want to say that the ration to-day can be eaten by any man alive, and it's all good. It is of the best quality, not excelled all good. It is of the best quality, not excelled

of rations. And I want to say that the ration to-day can be eaten by any man alive, and it's all good. It is of the best quality, not excelled by the supplies of any grocery alore in Washington that I know. Any one who wants anything better wants something better than need be. There was a distribution of fresh meat every seven days. Of a necessity, almost, some of that meat reached parts of the camp spoiled. But if the men had known how to condenn it and exchange it for good meat they could have obtained good meat with only the delay of sending for it.

"I believe," continued Gen. Boynton, "there was more food left over in that army in Camp Thomas every day of its existence than the Army of the Cumberland had to eat during the entire slege of Chattanooga. There never was an army fed like that, and if they did not know how to cook the food that was not the fault of Secretary Alger or President McKinley.

"Medical supplies," Gen. Boynton continued, "were slack for a period of ten days or two weeks after the beginning of the arrival of volunteer troops in camp. Then they began to come in in such plenty that by the time the camp was abandoned the officers had to make a requisition for a new building. They were not distributed in delivery wagoon," he added in reply to a question from Gov. Beaver, "as some of the papers seem to think should be the method, but upon requisition of the proper officers."

Gen. Boynton said that he had heard complaints about the lack of medical supplies, but he had paid no attention to them, a fact which he now regretted, as he would have been able by an investigation at that time to give the commission some definite information. As to the reports that patients had been brought into the hospital on "lifers" and placed upon the floor, Gen. Boynton said the statement was a part truth that conveyed an entirely false impression, "These lifters," he said, "he addition to the regular hospital rations, the men in the beauting some and for profitably spending their otherwise idle hours."

In addi

transportation by the railroad officials, and if there was any delay it was due to the difficulty of assembling cars that were satisfactory to the troops.

"They travelled altogether, or nearly so," the General went on to say, "in Pullman cars. I do not remember to have seen a soldier in this war riding in a stock car, which was the parlor car of soldiers in 1881-1885. Why, I remember one regiment of colored soldiers, and magnificent troops they were, too, who came to camp in a train of four sections of Wagner cars, upholstered in blue plush, and every man of them had either an upper or lower berth to himself. I was reminded, I suppose forty times, of an experience by Gen. Dedge in the civil war. He went out from this same country at a time when neither men nor animals in hiscommand had had a bite for twenty-four hours, and marched over to Resaca and made a fight there. And when they got back they had had nothing to eat for thirty-six hours. If I am not right Gen. Dodge can correct me."

"That's right," assented Gen. Dodge.

"I remember," put in Gen. Beaver, "of starting north from that same country with a hole in my groin, and leeling mighty thankful for a little hay in the bottom of a box car for ride on "Gen. Boynton's examination was interrupted at this point by the hour of adjournment, and

Gen. Boynton's examination was interrupted this point by the hour of adjournment, and he commission suspended proceedings until morrow morning, at which time the General

ALGER TO THE COMMISSION.

He Answers Questions Regarding the Couduct of the Santingo Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 .- Secretary Alger to-day handed to the President for transmission to the War Investigating Commission his answers to the six questions asked him by the commission. The answers cover only three typewritten pages, but there are a number of reports appended to which the Secretary refers the commission for information concerning its queries. As to the reasons for the delay in starting the Santiago expedition from Tampa.

morning:
"If the New York Herald says that I blame Admiral Sampson or anybody else in regard to the Santiago campaign, or any other campaign, the report is a lie. It does me great injustice. Even if I did blame anybody in my report no newspaper would be able to say in advance that I would do so."

HE WAS MISQUOTED IN THE WORLD. Health Commissioner Jenkins Explains His

Gen. Wheeler, in his testimony before the war investigating commission on Tuesday, referred to a statement credited to Health Commissioner William T. Jenkins in the New York World, Commissioner Jenkins was quoted as saying that the returning soldiers from Cuba should have been sent direct to their homes. Gen. Wheeler said that if soldiers had not been landed at some isolated place such as Montauk Point the fear of yellow fever would have caused a general outery. He thought that it would have been cruel to send the men home within five days after their landing.

the men home within five days after their landing.

Dr. Jenkins says that he was not correctly quoted in the World. He says:

"A ship five days out of port of embarkation would develop yellow fever if there was any on board. The New York law requires that persons on infected ships shall be removed and kept for a sufficient time to ascertain whether they are infected in any way with a contagious disease. My experience at Quarantine has led me to believe that it would be impossible for experts not to ascertain and detect yellow fever symptoms within that time.

"I did not particularly suggest that the sick soldiers be sent home immediately on their arrival. I did suggest that they be sent to other New York hospitals for proper care and treatment. I did recommend, however, that where soldiers came in on ships that were entirely free from suspicious cases, and the soldiers' condition would permit, they be sent home."

Gen. Sanger Coming to Testify. LEXIMOTON, Ky., Oct. 5 .- Gen. Sanger and wo members of his staff left this morning for Washington, where the General will testify before the investigating commission. It is said that he will tell how requisitions on the Quar-termaster's and Medical departments were un-

Col. Dady's \$300,000 Contract.

There was argument before Supreme Court lustice Gaynor in Brooklyn yesterday on a moon made by counsel for Col. Michael J. Dady to punish for contempt former Supervisor W. . B. Bennett and former Clerk John Voorhees of the old town of Gravesend for failing to obey an order of the court directing them to sign bonds for nearly \$300,000 for the payment of Col. Dady's contract for grading and paying Neptune avenue at Coney Island. The defendants alleged that they were willing to sign the bonds if the court so directed, but they did not like to take such an important step without proper advice. Decision was reserved.

AFFAIRS OF THE THEATRE.

THE NEW YORK STAGE.

Concert Halls Permitted to Do Under In-

visible Licenses Things Prevented in the Dramatic Houses—Miss Otis's Imitation Death with Her Hend Hanging Down.

A jumble of unenforced laws imparts un-

rtainty to some portions of the theatrical business in this city and works positive harm to the best interests of the stage. Attention is drawn to this matter by Police Superinten dent Devery's order that distilled liquors shall not be sold in the concert halls, but that the traffic in malt beverages and wines may go on. Places affected by this are Hoster & Bial's, Weber & Fielda's and the Dewey, and these theatres might defy the police in respect to beer and wine, as they are licensed to deal in them, but for the fact that they also present plays. The law expressly restricts the stage entertainment to "concerts" in resorts where intoxicating drinks are dispensed. It is illegal to use a drop curtain or movable seenery or characteristically costumed actors. Therefore the plays now given at these three houses might be stopped by the police. under the law, unless the alcoholic profits were sacrificed. In some variety theatres, as at the Columbia Casino, Sunday performances are given with proscribed dances and a lively traffic in beer. Several managers of strictly dramatic houses desire to open bars on their premises, after the manner of the fashionable dramatic houses desire to open bars on their premises, after the manner of the fashionable theatres in London, though placing them more obscurely in the present smoking rooms; but they are forbidden by law to do so. That same law declares that there must be no bar accessible to the audience without going into the street, but open doors in lobbies are not shut by the police. There is a city ordinance to regulate the sale of tekets at the doorways of theatres, but the continuance or abolition of that nuisance, which is usually a fraud as well, is left wholly with the managers, and some of them do away with it while others interfere only when there is friction between their own agents and real speculators. It is by the unlawful things done on the stage, however, that the general reputation of the theatres is being damaged in the esteem of people who do not discriminate. A year ago the performance of "Orange Blossoms." a play containing what is known as a disrobing act, was stopped by the police and the manager was fined \$500. Since then we have had the much grosser exhibition by Charmion at Koster & Bial's, and lately still worse ones at the Manhattan and the Dewey. At the last named resort, in addition to Sam Jack's and the Casino, the shows of nude women surpass in flagrant indecency anything since Jake Aberle was sent to the penitentiary for offences not more unlawful. There appears to be in use a system of invisible licenses.

Elita Proctor Otis reaches death head down "Sporting Life." Her demise is quite as topsy-turvy as Scengali's, but the violence is different. She is choked to death. Her role is that of an adventuress, essentially solfish and cruel. She acts this so convincingly that, wicked as she is, she has more of the audience's interest than is held by the moral weaking whom she begulles. Her last card is played for the hero, whom she has enticed to her rooms, where she thinks they are by themselves. Her dupe is an eavesdropper. He hears her heartless classification of himself. He sees her play a dustardly trick upon the man who atands between him and ruin. He hears Robert Hilliard denounce her with fine declamation as unfit to live. Then he discloses his presence after the woman's visitors have departed. What has gone before has tried her nerves severely, and she is nearly overcome unon learning that the interview has been overheard. She resorts to brandy. The second draught is much larger than the first. Some scattered gallery gods snicker. That they are few is a compliment to the actress, as the boys are becoming very sharp after laughing spots in serious scenes. With the brandy disposed of she is again defant. The dupe is desperately vengeful. His hands seize her throat, and the two struggle about the room. As her efforts weaken she falls to a sitting position on the sofa. He pushes her over backward until her head almost touches the floor. There she hangs dead when he looseus his hold, with her face unside do wn and turned toward the audience. wicked as she is, she has more of the audi-

Janauschek is going into Proctor vaudeville Rhea is dying in France of cancer. Patti is betrothed to Jocelyn Persse, a young Irishman. Modjeska is on one more farewell tour. Emily Jordan Chamberlain's daughter, Ione, has joined Augustin Daly's company. Leonora Braham is coming from London to join Charles Frohman's forces. May Buckley has been engaged by George Edwardes for gayety

extravaganza.

Margaret Anglin, who has come into notice

its queries. As to the reasons for the delay in starting the Santiago expedition from Tampa. The Secretary says that the delay was due to the failure of the navy to provide convoy for the transports. He appends telegrams to and from the Navy Department and naval officers to show that the report of the sighting of a Spanish fleet was the cause of a six days' delay. The questions as to the reasons for the selection of the camps at Tampa and other places are answered by referring the commission to reports from the boards of officers sent to inspect the camp sites. These reports are appended.

In answer to the question as to the time at which the Administration decided to begin operations in Cuba. Secretary Alger says that a campaign against Havana was first decided on, but that it was afterward determined to take Santiago first. He says that the Santiago campaign was not considered until Admiral Sampson asked for troops to capture Santiago, and that effect are appended.

Adit-Gen. Corbin has also prepared a large mass of documents for submission to the cormanission, and it is ready to be handed in when called for. It consists of three parts. The first part consists of all correspondence, telegraphic and otherwise, which has passed through the Adjutant-General's office in connection with the campaign in Santiago. The second consists of similar correspondence in regard to the Philippines, and the third contains all the correspondence relating to the operations of the company of the company of the company of the sampagn of the samp contains and the correspondence submitted, and might be correspondence submitted, and might be correspondence submitted, and might be correspondence and the samp correspondence and the samp correspondence will be submorting:

"If the New York Herald says that I blame Admiral Sampson or anybody else in regard to the Santiago campaign, or any other campaign, the report is alle. It does me great injustice, the first part consists of the part of the correspondence and the correspondence will b

is said to resemble in style "The Highwayman."

The theatre builders are again occupied
with the lot at the northwest corner of Fortyfirst street and Broadway. May Irwin erected one on that spot nearly two years ago. It
is modelled on the same general plan that
Fanny Rice has followed in the construction of
numerous playhouses in this city.

By the way in which his name is printed in
Wallack's playbill, Comedian Golden indicates that the "Richard" was not adopted for
"starring" tours only. He was ohristened
Frank. As an amateur in Maine he essayed
the character Diggory, and to his acquaintances he was Diggory Golden up to the time
when he was paired with Henry Dixcy in the
heifer of "Evangeline," when he became Dick,
and this was turned to Richard when he
headed a company.

ELDERS SEIZE A CHURCH.

A Lutheran Preacher Holds Forth While

Presbyterians Are on the Outside. Several futile efforts having been made by the Presbytery of Jersey City to regain posses sion of a church at Wood Ridge, which was seized by two of the elders about six months ago, the Presbytery has resolved to invoke the aid of the law. The situation at Wood Ridge was described in a report made by the Rev. Dr. Leavens to the Presbytery at its meeting in Jersey City yesterday. The report reads: Our difficulties at Wood Ridge are by n means relieved. Our organized church is still outside the building, while the trustees, with a

means relieved. Our organized church is still outside the building, while the trustees, with a handful of people, are in possession of the building. Their worship is conducted by a German minister, who tells us that he is a Lutheran and never was a Presbyterian. He says that he preaches wherever a door is onen to him and asks no stipulated salary. He says the people make offerings in their worship. He administers the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, using Lutheran forms. There are two men who pretend to be elders. They were asked by the minister if they would accept, and that is all there was shout it. There was no ordination. The service is attended by from eight to filteen persons.

Your committee has no doubt that all this proceeding is in utter perversion of right and law. They have the counsel of George J. Mc-Ewan as to the proper steps in order to rectily it by the authority of the court. Most unhappily the seasion which the Presbytery constituted at Wood Ridge has balked and hindered us. We shall therefore ask the aid of the Presbytery laself.

The report was received without comment. Subsequently this resolution was adopted:

"That the trustees of the First Presbyterian Society of Wood Ridge he cited to appear before the Presbytery, at an adjourned meeting to be held on Friday evening, Oct 21, and show cause why the service now conducted in the church edifice should not be condemned as not in accordance with the policy and order of the Presbyterian Church."

BISHOP M'OUAID'S JUBILER.

St. Patrick's Cathedral Consecrated-Pontifical High Mass Colebrated. A JUMBLE OF BROKEN LAWS HURTS

ROCHESTER, Oct. 5.—The triple jubiles to mark the thirtieth year of the Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid's service in the American Catho-lic hierarchy, his fiftieth year in the Boman Catholic priesthood and the seventy-fifth an-niversary of the creation of St. Patrick's Cathedral into a parish was celebrated with much pomp and earemony in this city to-day. Only a small portion of those who wished to witness the coremonies were able to gain access to St. Patrick's Cathedral. Seatings were sold to the pewholders and others gained admission to the church by means of tickets, Bishops and priests from the length and breadth of the land were in attendance.

Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the services incident upon the consecration of the cathe-Incident upon the consecration of the cathedral building, which has just been freed from debt. This was a purely ecclesiastical celebration. The Archbishop and assistants formed a procession and passed about the church several times, blessing the walls. The Archbishop and party approached the front door of the church and knocked thrice. The deason from the inside asked who was there. The Archbishop demanded admission in the name of the Lord of Hosts. The demand was repeated three times, when the door opened and the procession passed in, the Archbishop blessing the interior of the sanctuary. This service is rarely witnessed in the United States. At the conclusion of the consecration Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate of Pope Leo XIII. to the United States, celebrated pontifical high mass in the presence of a vast concourse.

Pope Leo XIII. to the United States, celebrated pontifical high mass in the presence of a vast concourse.

On the left side of the altar was the throne of the celebrant, draped in yellow silk, the Papal color, and decked with smilar, asparagus vine and ferns. Here were scated the Papal Delegate, with the Deacon and Subbeacon of Ronor, the Revs. J. J. Hartley and J. J. Bloomer, on either side. On the right side of the altar was the throne of Archbishop Corrigan, similarly decked, with the exception that the silk was red. On the other side of him were Archbishope Argan and Williams of Philadelphia and Boston.

The sermon by Bishop McQuaid was one of the most eloquent efforts of his life. After discussing the growth of the Church, the Bishop thus spoke of the late Bishop Hughes's bold stand for Catholic schools:

"The politicians wanted the Catholic votes, and if the goods had been delivered the present compromise system would nover have been adopted. But John Hughes was sold out by his own people, stabbed in the back by a bosom friend, and he went down to the grave disheartened by treachery. Still John Hughes knew that every Catholic child is entitled to a Christian education and training, and, knowing this, he would accept no less. It is John Hughes's bold stand that has, made the Catholic system what it is to-day."

INSANE WOMAN TO BE DEPORTED. She Arrived Yesterday on the Werkendam

and Refused to Answer Questions. Rabette Jene, a spinster, 35 years old, who anded yesterday at the Barge Office from the steamship Werkendam, refused to tell the inquisitors her nationality or the place from which she came. She spoke English with which she came. She spoke English with a French accent. She declared that she had been fourteen years in this country and was a granddaughter of Napoleon I., a second cousin of Grover Cleveland, and a relative of Emperor William of Germany. She said she was going to the Hotel Majestic.

The Board of Special Inquiry decided that she was insane and sent her back to the Werkendam to be deported. She resisted the inspectors, who took her away in a cab. She shouted that she had a right to be in America, and that she would appeal to the Pope to keep her here.

Harvey-Duer.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Vanderpoel Duer and D. Carroll Harvey of Baltimore took place yesterday in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Hoboken. There were palms in the chancel and clusters of roses on the altar. The ceremony was performed at noon by Bishop Scarborough, assisted by the former rector, the Rev. George C. Houghton. The bride, who is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Duer, was given away by her father.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed on the skirt with three flounces of point lace an heirloom from the Van Buren family. On the waist were frillings of the same lace, caught with orange blossoms. A coronet of these secured the veil, and the bouquet was composed of lilies of the valley. Miss Sarah Duer, a sister, attended her as maid of honor. Miss Angelica Schuyler Duer, also a sister; Miss Alice Duer, a cousin, daughter of James G. K. Duer; Miss Caroline Duer, a cousin and a daughter of Denning Duer of New Haven; Miss Ethel Iselin, Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, Miss Mary Harvey, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Mary Harvey, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Merry Harvey, sister of the bridegroom and were the bridesmaids. They were attired in rose mousseline de sole over taffeta, frilled with lace and banded with pink satin. In their coffures were pink roses.

Charles Wreaks attended the bridegroom as best man. John Harvey and Edward A. Duer, Jr., brothers of the couple; Francis B. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken; Charles Mercitt of Philadelphia, Frederick Heyworth, and George Muldore were ushers.

The pews of Trinity Church were crowded with bridel greats and menor them were Mr. the waist were frillings of the same lace, caught

of Castle Point, Hoboken; Charles Merritt of Philadelphia, Frederick Heyworth, and George Muldore were ushers.

The pews of Trinity Church were crowded with bridal guests, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. John King Van Rensselser. Mr. and Mrs. John King Van Rensselser. Mr. and Mrs. James G. K. Duer, Miss Caroline King Duer, Mr. and Mrs. James Gore King, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselser. Mr. and Mrs. James Gore King, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselser, Miss Alice Van Rensselser, Miss Alice Van Rensselser, Miss Alice Van Rensselser, Miss Alice Van Rensselser, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield, Miss Elizabeth Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Duer, John King Duer, Mrs. Duer Breck, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Beverly Duer, Miss Sarah Duer, Miss Amy Duer, Mrs. H. S. Hoyt, Mr, and Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Screven, Miss Sereven, Mr. and Mrs. Herman G. Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Lee, Miss Caroline King Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers, Miss Caroline Goodridge, Mrs. John H. Iselin, and the Misses Philipses.

After the church ceremony a reception and twedding breakfast were given at "Hawkhurst," the home of the bride's rarents, on Weehawken Heights. This was only for relatives and close friends of the couple.

Neide-Manville.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct. 5 .- Miss Clara B. Manville of this village, daughter of the Hon, and Mrs. James H. Manville, and Mr. Harold R. Neide of St. Cloud, Minn., were married to-night in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev George L. Neide of Holland Patent, N. Y., father George L. Neide of Holland Patent, N. X., father of the bridegroom, officiated. The bride wore an exquisite gown of white satine duchesse and carried a shower bouquet of illies of the valley. Miss Allison of New York city was the maid of honor and the best man was Mr. William Wallace of Port Henry. After a wedding supper at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. Neide left for a month's tour of the Pacific coast. They will make their home at St. Cloud. Minn., where Mr. Neide is connected with the Great Northern Railroad Company.

Two Weddings in Newburg

NEWBURG, Oct. 5.-Miss Maud Peters and William Sanxay Greene were married at 6 o'clock this evening in Union Church, the pastor, the Rev. F. B. Savage, D. D., officiating pastor, the Rev. F. B. Savage, D. D., officiating. The bride is the daughter of the late William T. Peters and the bridegroom is the son of George W. Greene, a prominent merchant.

At noon to-day Miss Maud Moir Barclay, daughter of Dr. Peter M. Barclay, was married to John Bailey Rose, a son of the late John C. Rose. The wedding was at the home of the bride's parents, and the Rev. W. K. Hall, D. D. of the First Presbyterian Church officiated Mr. and Mrs. Rose will reside at the Bereaford, Eighty-first street, New York, after a short tour.

Hamlet-Adams.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 5 .- Miss Ina Delle Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W Adams, was married this evening to Charle Stewart Hamlet, also of Hempstead. The bes man was Edward Hamlet, brother of the bride-groom. Miss Lula Adams and Miss Georgia Adams, sisters of the bride, were the maids of honor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. E. Holmes, pastor of the Methodist Church of Hempstead. The ushers were Wil-liam Siewart and Dr. William H. Hamlet of Brook. 7n.

Probasco-Edman.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 5 .- Dr. J. B. Probasco President of the Plainfield Board of Education was married at his home on East Front street this afternoon to Miss Gertrude Edman, also o this city. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes of this city performed the ceremony. The bride is a daughter of the late Frans B. Edman of Stockholm. Sweden. Among the guests was Mrs. Edman, mother of the bride, who arrived from Paris a few days ago to attend the wedding.

Hunson, N. Y., Oct. 5 .- Dr. Henry Warner ohnson and Miss Anna Elizabeth Groat, both well known in society hereabouts, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's mother in this city to-day. The eserement was performed by the Rev. Dr. William M. Johnson, the father of the bridegroom.



For all office furniture come to 15 Stone street.

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"Desks at Export Prices." 15 Stone St., next Produce Exchange.

MANITOBA HELD BY THE FOG.

She Will Probably Start for Newport To-

Day to Take On the Forty-seventh. The transport Manitoba, which is to carry the Forty-seventh New York, now at Fort Adams. R. I., to Porto Rico, did not sail for Newport vesterday, as was expected, on account of the fog. She will probably sail to-day, although it is yet barely possible that the present plans may be changed and the regiment be brought on board the transport. It is planned to get the New York troops away by Saturday at the

the New York troops away by Saturday at the latest.

The Sixth Volunteer Infantry Immunes, now at Chickemanga, are expected to leave on Friday for New York, where they board the transport Mississippi for Forto Rico. The Sixth will be relieved at Chickemanus by the Eighth Regular Infantry.

Four hundred thousand cartridges, weighing 50,000 pounds, will be put on the Mississippi this morning.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAO-THIS DAY HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook, 11 87 | Gov. Isl'd, 12 09 | Hell Gate, 2 03

Arrived-WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5. Sa Majestic, Smith, Liverpool Sept. 38 and Queensown 20th. Se Barbarossa, Richter, Bremen Sept. 24 and South-Es Barbarossa, Richter, Bromen Sept. 24 and 2 ampton 26th.
Es Leon, Lampe, Kingston.
Es Matanass, Rogers, Vera Crux.
Es Matanass, Rogers, Vera Crux.
Es Avalon, Orchard, Pilley's Island.
Es Holstein, Hoppe, Ringston.
Es Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk.
Es Lampassa, Barstow, Galveston.
Es Hichmond, Hiller, Richmond.
Es El Mar, Grant, New Orleans.
Es Manhattan, Bennett, Fortland.
Bark Antonio d'Abundo, Ambrosia, Norfolk.

[For later arrivals see First Page.] ARRIVED OUT.

Ba Teutonic, from New York, at Liverpool.
Be Masadam, from New York, at Rotterdam.
Ba Kalser Friedrich, from New York, at Bremen.
Ba Astrakkan, from New York, at Hamburg.
Be Furnessia, from New York, at Glasgow. SAILED PROM POREIGN PORTS Be Germanic, from Liverpool for New York. Be Finance, from Colon for New York. Be Athos, from Port Limon for New York.

SAILED FROM DOWNSTIC PORTS.

)	Sa Enickerbooker, from New Orleans for New York.	
	OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.	
,	Sail To-Day.	
	Auguste Victoria, Ham-	Vessel Saile.
1	burg 6 00 A M H. H. Meier, Bremen 6 00 A M Trinidad, Bermuds 1 00 P M Rennett, Bantlago 1 00 P M Ardanroes, Janaica 10 0 P M El Paso, New Orleans	9 00 A M 12 00 M 3 00 P M 5 00 P M 8 00 P M 8 00 P M
88.	Mausaras, Mexico. 100 P M Irogenia, Charleston State of Texas, Brunswick. Sail Saturday, Oct. 8,	8 00 P M 8 00 P M 8 00 P M
	La Touraine, Havre. 6 80 A M Etruria, Liverpool. 6 30 A M Fulda, Naples. 0 00 A M Ethiopia, Glasgow. 10 00 A M Werkendam, Botterdam. 8 00 A M Patria, Hamburg. Menomines, London. Karthago, Mexico. 10 80 A M Orizaba, Havana. 10 80 A M Advance, Colon. 12 00 M	10 00 A M 10 00 A M 11 00 A M 12 00 A M 10 00 A M 10 0 A M 1 00 P M 1 00 P M 2 00 P M
	Idaho, Hull Ralerno, Newcastle Philadelphia, La Guayra 11 00 A M Holstain, Havii 10 00 A M Caribbee, Barbados 9 30 A M Alene, Kingston 10 00 A M Livorno, Rio Janeiro 10 30 A M Portia, Newfoundland 12 00 M Louisiana, New Orleans Concho, Galveston El Mar, New Orleans	100 P M 1200 M 1200 M 1200 M 100 P M 200 P M 800 P M 800 P M
	EDUCATION AND A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Dur To-Day. Fulds. Thomas Melville. Vizcains. Thingvalls. Llandaff City.... Swansea Jacksonv Savannal Friday, Oct. 7 Campania Saturday, Oct. S. Bulgaria Zanzibar Benedict Marfield El Dorado Kansas City . Hamburg Para Gibraltar New Orleans Due Awaday, Ort, 2. Rotterdam, Havre Jacksonville Statendam La Champagne Due Monday, Oct. 10.

Port Limon

Dur Tursday, Oct. 11.

. Gibraltar.

... New Orleans

Ausiness Antices. Unless You Insist on Carl H. Schultz's, the only pure and correct Mineral Waters, you may have your whiskey succiled by inferior water. Ask for CARL H. SCHULTZ'S and take no other.

MARKINE.

MARVEY-DUER .- On Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1898, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., by the Hev. Richard B. Post, assisted by the Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, Daniel Carroll Harvey to Elizabeth Vanderpool, daughter of Edward Alexander

DIMD.

BERTOLING.—At his residence, 29 Cedar av., Montclair, N. J., Oct. 8, of heart disease, Carlo Bertolino, Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York, aged 46 years. Funeral from Roman Catholic church at Mont clair, Thursday, Oct. 6, at 11. Carriages will meet train on Delaware, Lackawanna and West-

ern Railroad leaving New York (Barclay st.) at ELLEB .- At her residence, the New Amsterdam Hotel, at 6:80 P. M. Wednesday, Hattie E., wife of John W. Keller.

Funeral private. ECOR .- At Pelham Manor, New York, Oct. 5, 1898, Anna M. Ely, wife of James F. Secor, in the

80th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Friday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at the Pelham Station, New York and New Havon Railroad, on the arrivel of the 1 04 P. M. train from Grand Central Station.

THE RENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Hai-lem Bailroad; 43 minutes ride from the Gran I Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Interment at convenience of family.

Special Motices.

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